

The Times-Dispatch
DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office.....215 E. Main Street
South Richmond, Va.
Telephone Bureau.....215 E. Main Street
Lynchburg Bureau.....215 E. Main Street

BY MAIL One Six Three Cents
Yearly.....\$3.60
Daily without Sunday.....10c
Daily with Sunday.....15c
Sunday edition only.....10c
Weekly (Wednesday).....10c

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—
One Week
Daily with Sunday.....15c
Daily without Sunday.....10c
Sunday only.....5c

Entered January 27, 1906, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1911.

MAINE REALLY GOES "DRY."

With all cities, towns and plantations in the State of Maine reported, and all but one hundred and ninety-six of the returns verified by the clerks of election, Prohibition won in the election on Monday by a majority of four hundred and sixty-five. This is a very close margin, but it is quite enough to show that Maine is constitutionally opposed to the open bar-room. All the cities voted for the repeal of constitutional prohibition, but their majorities were not sufficient to overcome the country vote.

We suppose that the illicit sale of liquor will continue in the cities as heretofore, that the boot-leggers and blind tigers will flourish, that outside whiskey houses will keep their agents in the principal centres of population, and that men who want to drink will find some way of buying the stuff when they want it; but the State will be nominally a prohibition State at least. If the voters could find officeholders who would be faithful to their trust, which they do not appear to have been able to do in the past, a more rigid enforcement of the law would be possible. The defeat of the repealers will be of immediate advantage to the illicit dealers, of course; but the people of the State have kept faith with their past and the Prohibitionists all over the country will rejoice.

Thousands of votes were doubtless cast against repeal for business reasons. Such at any rate was the argument made at a recent meeting in the village of Ogunquit by a strong opponent of the repeal movement who submitted to the voters that, leaving the moral question, which was very great, out of consideration, it would be better for the State to have the money that would be spent for whiskey spent rather in the channels of "legitimate trade." This argument doubtless had weight with many voters who were halting between two opinions.

QUARRELING IN HARTFORD.

When Governor Harmon was at Hartford the other day he was cordially received by a number of the most prominent Democrats in the State, and had a very enjoyable time. The Courant reported that he said in the informal conversation he had with his friends that he could beat Mr. Taft in Ohio. Now comes the Hon. Robert P. Butler, chairman of the Democratic party in Hartford—the same who carried Governor Harmon's valise from the train to the automobile in which he was taken to the hotel—denying the accuracy of the report in the Courant and saying: "In all his (Harmon's) conversation he did not mention his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency a year hence, and his discussion of the next Presidential election was wholly free from personal reference. . . . Governor Harmon made no such boast. He was asked, among other questions, what appeared to be the Democratic chances in Ohio next fall, and he replied that if the party should be as firmly together then as it appears to be now, he believed President Taft would lose Ohio."

Mr. Butler also sought in his letter to the Courant to impress upon it the value of courtesy, saying that although Governor Harmon was not at the time of his visit to Hartford the guest of the city, "his position as the executive head of a great State, and even the most ordinary respect to the distinguished stranger within our gates should secure to him on such a visit at least that decent courtesy which only the day before was accorded to the President of the United States by persons of all political faiths." Squirming under this reproach, the Courant "welcomes this gently put rebuke from such a model of modesty and decorum as the gentleman who beat out the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the City at the station and got Governor Harmon into his clutches before either of these pushing and self-assertive officials could get near the train," thus harking back to the fact that Mr. Butler carried the valise of the distinguished visitor, a service which, probably, neither Judge Baldwin nor Mayor Smith cared to perform, and declares that "leading Democrats with whom he talked informed the Courant reporter that Governor Harmon had made the statement to them that he could beat Taft in Ohio." We have no doubt that he could beat Taft in Ohio, and that is one of the reasons why he is an available candidate for President; but we seriously doubt that he really made the statement attributed to him by the Hartford paper. The reporter for the Courant does not appear to have heard him say anything of the sort, and it is not improbable that the "leading Democrats" were mistaken in the information they imparted to the reporter. As a general thing, the reporter can be de-

pended upon to set down the facts and not the inferences.

We regret that there has been any charge of discourtesy against the Courant, we don't believe that it would be intentionally discourteous to anybody; but the lesson in good manners which Mr. Butler has attempted to teach it will not be lost if in its treatment of other Democratic candidates for President who shall visit Hartford it will exercise greater care in its reports of what they actually say. In order to prevent the recurrence of the unpleasant incident which Mr. Butler has so gently rebuked, we would suggest that Dr. Charles Hopkins Clark, the distinguished editor of the Courant, be always placed on the reception committee. He is a Republican, it is true, of the most hope- less character, and is also strongly opposed to woman suffrage, but the very soul of courtesy, besides being one of the handsomest men in Connecticut, he would make the candidate feel at home. We feel warranted in saying, further, that he would not object to Mr. Butler carrying all their valises. There would be no impropriety in his acting on this committee. Nearly all the reception committees that have welcomed Mr. Taft to the South have been composed entirely of Democrats.

ROOSEVELT AND BRYAN—WHY NOT?

There was a meeting of the two immortals, both of whom are still living and kicking, in The Outlook office in New York City one day last week. It was a purely friendly visit, so far as the public is informed, and it followed a previous meeting down Oyster Bay way a few days before they were closeted in the New York sanctum.

What they talked about and all that was said will never be known unless Dr. Lyman Abbott set the dictaphone so that it would catch at least the drift of the conversation, which, for the sake of history, we sincerely hope he did. We imagine, however, that there was a free interchange of views as to what paramount issues might be sprung a little later upon an ever-receptive public, and possibly there was much mutual congratulation upon the successes that have attended the planning of the one and the execution of the other.

Both of them would doubtless like to get into the political game again, and if they would only toss up for place and bunch their hits, what more formidable ticket could be put in the field for the next Presidential election than The Colonel from New York and The Colonel from Nebraska? Platform? Why, no platform would be needed. They would be their own platform, and they would make such a stir in the political life of this Nation as was never known before. The Adulantes from Alaska to the Gulf of Mexico would flock to their standard, and where they led tens of thousands would follow, make no mistake about that. Roosevelt and Bryan, or Bryan and Roosevelt, according as the coin might determine, and we should have that breaking up of old party lines which would make the Constitution tremble.

A GREAT JUDGE'S VIEW.

At the recent convention of the American Bar Association in Boston, former Justice H. B. Brown, of the United States Supreme Court, gave his approval of the short ballot and the commission form of government. He said that the plan or commission government for cities is earning a "well-deserved popularity." "The widely democratic ideas," he said, "which began to prevail early in the last century," and finally ended in the popular elections of justices of the peace, constables, street commissioners and other petty officers have begun to give place to "saneer views which look more to the efficiency of those chosen than to the gratification of a popular whim in choosing them." He went on to say that the argument is that if the people may be entrusted to elect the head of the ticket and its legislative officers, they may be entrusted equally with the choice of all the officers. "But the analogy fails in this vital particular," he said, "the voter may be assumed to know the head of the ticket, as well as the man who wished to represent him in the legislative body, but he cannot know the multitude of minor officers who are necessary for the conduct of a great business."

Former Justice Brown has been ranked as a conservative. One thing is certain—his commendation of the commission plan of government is praise from Sir Hubert Stanley, for his lifetime has been given to the study of government in this republic.

WOODROW WILSON'S CAMPAIGN FUND.

One must go away from home to find the news. Here comes the Havana (Cuba) Post with the story that Mr. Post \$100,000 to elect Woodrow Wilson Governor of New Jersey last year and that former United States Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark, contributed \$70,000 of this large sum. The Post says further that letters were sent to Princeton graduates throughout the country inviting subscriptions to the Wilson campaign fund, but that only \$3,500 was raised in this way. The Cuban paper wants to know "Who is providing funds for the Governor Wilson Press Bureau in New York and Trenton, and for the Wilson agents, who are visiting the various States of the Union?"

Stepping only long enough to say that it is none of this Havana paper's business, if it knows there is a Wilson Press Bureau and Wilson agents in all the States, we would remark that Governor Wilson has a good deal of

money of his own, has many friends who believe in him who have money, and really does not need a great deal to keep his campaign going, seeing that he is one of the best known men in the country, and has caught the ear of the newspapers and news agencies with the result that he is assured of great gobs of publicity without money of price. Besides, what's the matter with the Hon. James Smith, Jr., who has a long purse and a good memory—why shouldn't he come across handsomely? If it be true, as stated, that he subscribed \$70,000 to elect Dr. Wilson Governor of New Jersey, thus confining the political activities of the Schoolteacher to that State, why would he not do even better, in the circumstances, to get the Schoolmaster out of the State so that his influence might be spread out thin over this great Union of States rather than be cribbed, confined and confined to Smith's ancestral preserves?

BY-ELECTIONS THIS FALL.

The death of George W. Gordon, of the Tenth Tennessee; of H. C. Loudenslager, of the First New Jersey; of A. K. Mitchell, of the Second Kansas, and of G. W. Kepp, of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania districts, will test the tariff issue even before a general election. The successor of General Gordon in the Memphis district will be a Democrat, and Mr. Mitchell's successor will probably be an Insurgent Republican. Last fall, Mr. Mitchell received 23,282 votes, and John Caldwell, Democrat, got 19,852, and K. Richards O'Hara, Socialist, polled 2,272. The First New Jersey District is very close, and the election of a Democrat is most likely. The same is true of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania District, in which G. W. Kepp, Democrat, was elected last year by about \$80 plurality.

The outlook is that four Democrats may be elected in the four districts. The by-elections will be considered straws that show which way the wind is blowing.

"BULLY"

The New York World has formed the pernicious habit of remembering things that the Greatest Living American would fain forget.

In the current number of The Outlook, The Contributing Editor says: "I, for one, would rather cut off my hand than see the United States adopt the attitude either of cringing before great and powerful nations who wish to wrong us or by bullying small and weak nations that have done us no wrong." And The World is mean enough to quote from The Colonel's speech at the University of California as follows: "I took Panama, and then left Congress to debate."

It looks as if The World had thus deliberately and with malice aforethought put The Colonel in the line hole. But as the late Patrick Walsh answered when he was charged with having changed his views on the tariff question, with quotations from his editorial reiterations to embarrass him: "Well, that's what I thought then, and this is what I think now."

GOOD FOR THE GERAGHTYS.

These are glorious days for Jack Geraghty and his lovely wife, long life to them! Since their return to Newport presents have been pouring in upon them at their modest home in Everett Street, the cooking of the wife is getting better every day and day after day, and the husband's business is fairly booming, having doubled since they got back home from their honeymoon in Springfield. The "Summer Colony" at Newport have taken them up and men and women have been buying automobiles and things for automobiles from Jack Geraghty who never bought before. There is also talk about a reconciliation and "a long-standing friend of the French family," says The Times correspondent, "has advised Mrs. Geraghty to walk into her home and throw her arms around her mother's neck." That would be very fine, of course, but it would be far more like the proper thing if her mother would walk into the house on Everett Street and throw her arms around "dear old Jack's" neck. She would in this way gain a good son even as he found a mighty fine wife.

TOO MUCH GOLD.

A learned professor has lately predicted before a body of distinguished British students that the coming three years will be marked by strikes, labor wars and violence, because since 1894 the cost of living has been rising steadily, whereas before that time the cost of living had been going down.

It is somewhat striking that this year 1894 should be selected from which to date an inflation or prices due to an enormous inflation of the money supply, but such is "the irony of statistics." The professor says:

"The enormous output of gold in recent years has upset the balance of prices, and the world has not yet shaken itself down to a true adjustment."

If it should prove correct that we are starting upon a period of unrest and disturbance which can be traced direct to the gold supply, and that in this period somebody should arise to suggest a change from gold on the ground that there is too much of it, we should have the money issue in a new and interesting form.

A very interesting thing happened at Chicago the other day. A man proposed to celebrate the opening of the oyster season. He received a barrel of the fancy breed for the gala day. To get the bivalves in good condition he fed them bounteously on salted cornmeal, just as all the humane and thoughtful people of Richmond do. While dipping his hand, filled with the meal, into the barrel, one of the oysters, bigger and hungrier than the

others, opened its shell wide to get a huge mouthful, and in closing down on it, caught the man's hand as in a vise. It wouldn't let go. In great pain, the man ran for a doctor who separated the mangled fingers from the grasp of the oyster. The oyster is of peacable disposition, but, like the cooter, if he gets the finger in his mouth, he won't let go until it thunders.

Here is a question which every student trying to enter the medical colleges should be asked on his examinations to-day: Why is a glossina palpalis, and what has it to do with trypanosoma gambiense? If not, why not, but when?

"The campus" of the students of the medical colleges here last night was alive with embryo doctors, busy renewing old ties and friendships, and glad to be here again to sit barked in tiers at the clinics.

Saturday the dreadnought "Delaware" shot up the old battleship "Texas" some more, with exactly what results we are not informed. The firing was done at ranges between 14,000 and 15,000 yards and it was expected that the shots would finish the gallant old hulk which brought glory to the American arms in the war between the United States and Spain thirteen years ago. We only wish that the "Texas" could have taken a few shots at the "New Hampshire" and "Delaware" in return for their broadsides. Pretty expensive business, we should say, to use a ship that cost three or four million dollars as a mark to shoot at!

"George Washington Bailey, editor of the Houston Post, is spending his vacation in Asheville." So says the Charlotte Evening Chronicle; but it isn't true, as "there ain't no such animal." There is a man called George Marcellus Bailey; but he isn't like George Washington in the least degree. This is probably the man whose name has been changed by the Charlotte paper. One of these days he will probably slip over into Tennessee to consult with Governor Hooper, on whose personal staff he holds the position of Colonel.

Abe Martin says: "There's talk o' buildin' a home for ole an' indignant consumers."

Voice of the People

"Queed."
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Shakespeare was said to be one of the greatest plagiarists ever. He could take many old dry goods box of an idea and hammer it a little (as the female inventor does) and then he could take the idea and improve on the literary junk which he hogs into his scriptorium.

Here this fellow, Henry Sydney Harrison, who wrote the novel "Queed." Now, I am not often deluded into reading "best sellers," and my rule is to wait a year and then put it off, but the female inventor has made it, and I have read it. As you might say, it is not half bad, but I will tell you more. This young man is said to have one of the greatest brains now in the land, and he seems to have a penchant for blue-eyed girls (the famous star-eyed blondes of the Richmond Times-Dispatch) who can doubtless place him from this.

Now this book would be very fine if it had not been written by a woman—that is, you would not have heard much about it, and you would not feel like this Delilah must have been a very nice female. She makes this ex-editor do wonderful things, like Tolstoy in his dramatic personae movements, and he has the unreal grace of the great Russian prophet, and in common they have that "insight into every-day people which only women can achieve."

The pink ribbons are very happily placed, and he has evidently read Dickens; in fact, he seems to be a well educated man, which is unique in an author. The plot is almost as good as that of "Our Mutual Friend," and Queed is just as mysteriously cutthroat, or blunderingly scientific, as John Harmon, but the author is young, and his artistic values are not quite accurately balanced—a little slangy now and then, and Dickens would not have asked the dying Nicodemus to tell where his stolen hoard was hid.

On the whole, the author seems to mean well, and does not give us any erratic problems to solve, and as for woman's rights, it doesn't exist—for the gentle sex do all the wire-pulling in this life.

The scene is laid in Richmond, and the side lights which he spots on recent Virginia history are wholesome and true.

Mr. Harrison has proved himself in this work, and I will put "Queed" alongside of Owen Wister's "The Virginians." Here is a book of real artistic value, which will actually sell.

EDMOND FONTAINE.

Stuart for Governor.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Generally after one election Virginians begin to get ready for the next. Already plans are being formed in other States and the battle is beginning for the control of the general government. Mr. Taft will probably lead the Republican forces, and he is entitled to great credit for his judicial appointments (certainly I could not say otherwise, having proposed an indorsement of one of his earlier appointments and had the motion unanimously carried by the City Bar Association) he will represent, politically as far as we are concerned, the forces of evil.

Under these circumstances Virginia Democrats ought to present a united front, and would not the nomination of Stuart as Governor do more than anything else that could be done to bring together Virginia Democrats in a solid phalanx?

As one who voted for Martin and Swanson, I believe that he ought to get a practically unanimous nomination.

WILLIAM B. SMITH.

Richmond, September 11.

The Beattie Trial.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I read with interest your editorial in your daily of 8th instant in regard to the Beattie trial. I heartily concur with you in the praise accorded Judge Watson for his wise and impartial rulings and instructions to those twelve level-headed and patient jurors, and praise for the attorneys on both sides. Too much praise cannot be given to all concerned in this remarkable trial. Be the law should have I do, thank you for the manner in which you reported the proceedings in the case. Nothing but chaste, refined language was used throughout the trial by your paper, and, best of all, you very wisely and prudently refrained from writing one line in your editorial columns about the merits of your opinion of the case, whether Beattie was guilty or innocent.

CONSTANT READER.

Gullamsville, Va., September 11.

Daily Queries and Answers

Sale of Embroidery.

1. Where can braiding and embroidery be sold?
2. What claim has a husband on a wife who hasn't seen or made no provision for her in three years?
3. Would it be necessary in applying for a position as linen-room mistress to say you are inexperienced?

ANXIOUS.

1. Try a woman's exchange in any city.
2. He has all legal claims until divorce proceedings are begun.
3. Yes.

Right to Appeal.

Inform me whether or not Henry C. Beattie can take his case to a higher court if he is convicted by the Chesterfield jury.
J. M. T.

Population of London.

Please publish the population and area of London.
J. J.
The latest census returns for London give a population of 4,522,961 for the county, and 2,730,002 for the outer ring, thus making the total for Greater London 7,252,963. The area of the administrative county is 118.8 square miles, and the area of Greater London, which includes all parishes within eleven miles of Charing Cross, is 693 square miles.

Five Times in 400 Years.

When, before the present year, has any decade started on Sunday?
E. K. S.

The beginning of 1911 was the first of the month, but it is forty years since any other decade has opened with Sunday, and prior to that it was 130 years—in 1741. This has happened but five times in the last 400 years. In 1511, according to the Gregorian calendar (new style), it was the same as now, 1911. Again it occurred in 1661, 1651, 1741 and 1871. The next time it will occur will be in 1961, or fifty years hence, and thereafter in

Argentina's Area and Resources.

Can you give your readers an idea of the size and resources of Argentina, which is now having built the biggest battleship in the world?
H. B.

Argentina is about one-third the size of the United States, occupies nearly all of South America which lies in the temperate zone, and can produce abundantly all the agricultural products common to this country. It is the greatest flax-raising country in the world, and stands second in corn, cattle and sheep, and third in wheat and horses. Its remarkable development covers only twenty years, and it is predicted that it will soon take its place among the leading nations of the world, commercially, socially and politically. In the Chaco and Misiones territories, European farmers are trying the experiment of cotton raising—employing native Indians and peons for success. The yield of cotton seed this year has varied from two and a half to five tons per acre.

The capital, Buenos Ayres, which is in the same relative latitude as Atlanta, Ga., is the largest city in South America, and second only to Paris as a city of Latin peoples, and compared favorably with London, New York and Berlin in metropolitan and cosmopolitan features. It is growing at the rate of 100,000 in population, which consists mostly of Italians, Spanish, English, Germans and French, in the order named.

Tay Bridge Disaster.

What was the day and date of the Tay Bridge disaster in Scotland?
I. N.

Sunday, December 28, 1879.

PRINCESS STEPHANIE LOSES MANY RIGHTS

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

PRINCESS STEPHANIE of Belgium does not seem to be able to reconcile herself to the fact that by marrying Count Lonjay, she forfeited her prerogatives as a princess of the blood. She is constantly quarreling with the authorities in Austria, in Hungary, in England, France and Germany, at her failure to receive the honors and the immunities accorded to royalty, and just now has given loud voice to her displeasure over her treatment during her recent visit to Belgium. She went to Brussels with her husband, Count Lonjay, for the purpose of visiting the tomb of that father and mother who during the closing years of their respective lives, declined to hold any communication with her, whatsoever, owing to her marriage with Count Lonjay, in defiance of their protests. She declares that at the Belgian frontier her effects were submitted to the same examination by the customs officers as the baggage of ordinary travelers; that no one, not even the station-master, or the police commissary, was present to receive her at Brussels; that she was ignored alike by the court and the authorities; and that, greatest crime of all, on her departure from Brussels, a subordinate railroad official had "almost" placed her and her husband in a "second-class compartment."

Neither King Albert nor his Queen, nor even Princess Clementine and her husband, Prince Victor Napoleon, seem to have taken the slightest notice of Stephanie's visit, although they were all at Brussels at the time. In short, the former Crownprincess of Austria-Hungary appears to be once more at odds with her entire family.

In Austria Stephanie has been frequently taken to task by the police for making use of an incognito name when

traveling. She was warned that the use of incognito names was restricted exclusively to native and foreign royal and imperial personages, and that persons not belonging to that category who made use of any other name than their own, incurred themselves liable to prosecution, and to various penalties. On her arguing that, even though she had been forced to sacrifice her rank as widowed Crownprincess and Archduchess of Austria-Hungary on her marriage with Count Lonjay, she nevertheless has remained a princess of the reigning house of Belgium, it was pointed out to her that this contention could not be admitted, since by wedding Count Lonjay, a Hungarian of the lower orders of nobility, she had become thereby a mere Magyar noblewoman, as well as a Hungarian subject, and had ceased to be a foreign princess of the blood.

On the matter being referred to highest quarters at Vienna, the action of the police was sustained; and what was still worse, the ex-crownprincess was given to understand that she had, by her union with Count Lonjay, become amenable to the ordinary courts of law, civil as well as criminal, and could no longer claim either territorial privileges as a princess of a foreign reigning house, or those legal immunities, in the shape of special tribunals reserved for her, or court tribunals reserved for cases in which the members of the reigning house of Hapsburg are concerned.

Lord Hindlip, who has just arrived in Canada, from England, with Lady Hindlip, on board the Empress of Britain, and who intends to tour in the United States before returning home, is the head of the great brewing concern of Allsopp, at Burton-on-

Trent. Although still quite a young man, of a little over thirty, he has already achieved considerable note as an Asiatic and African hunter and explorer. Much of what we know of the remote portions of Abyssinia, and of the White Nile country, is due to Lord Hindlip, and to his American companion in most of these expeditions, the son of William Fitzroy Whitehouse, of New York and Newport.

Whereas the Besses, that is to say, the rival brewing house, have always been Liberals, and even Radicals, the Allsopps have always been Conservatives. The rivalry between the two great brewing firms has therefore not been only in the matter of beer, but also in politics, in social matters, and even in love. For the now Dowager Lady Hindlip, when a young girl, as Miss Georgiana Palmer-Morewood, was courted, both by Arthur Bass, the late Lord Burton, and by Sam Allsopp, afterwards the second Lord Hindlip. But eventually the maiden, who had at first favored the suit of Arthur Bass, threw him over and became the fiancée of Sam Allsopp. On being questioned by a friend about the matter, she explained with a laugh, "Oh, I have only changed my brewer."

It was Lord Beaconsfield who first gave a title to the Allsopps, securing a baronetcy for Henry Allsopp. Then Gladstone obtained a baronetcy for Arthur Bass. Beaconsfield then went him one better, and nominated Sir Henry Allsopp a peerage, with the title of Lord Hindlip, and when Gladstone subsequently became Prime Minister again, he brought about the elevation of Sir Arthur Bass to the peerage, as Lord Burton. Along with Lord Burton and Lord Ardilaun, owners of the Guinness stout, forming members of that element in the House of Lords generally known as the "Beerage."

Lord Hindlip, although a brewer by trade, is a soldier by profession, held a commission in the Eighth Hussars, and after putting in a couple of years in Australia, as A. D. C. to the Governor of Victoria, served throughout the war in South Africa. He is married to Miss Agatha Thynne, one of the fairest members of that house of which the couple of Bath is the chief; has a five-year-old son and two little daughters; is a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge; a member of the Royal Geographical Society, and owns estates embracing about 5,000 acres of the best land in Worcestershire, also two country seats, namely, Hindlip Hall, in Forcett, and a place in the county of Derby.

Lord Hindlip some time ago furnished a striking illustration of what I have so often asserted in these letters, namely, that the revenues now derived from land in England are altogether insignificant, and that the new taxes to which they are subjected are, under the circumstances, oppressive. Thus, Lord Hindlip's 5,000 acres in Worcestershire produce a nominal revenue of a very large amount. But when, in response to a challenge by Lord Hindlip, a couple of years ago a Liberal Association sent accounts to see if any profit was derived from the property, and went carefully through the books of the estate, they were forced to admit that after payment of the indispensable charges incumbent upon the owners of an estate, in the way of repairs to the houses of tenants, the maintenance of roads, drainage, etc., there remained a balance of revenue over expenditure, of less than \$1,500 for the year.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has just made his debut as an aviator, and during the military manoeuvres at Cassale Monferrato, has made several ascents, both in dirigible balloons and in aeroplanes, expressing himself as delighted with the experience, and as much impressed with their usefulness for military purposes, especially in reconnoitering the enemy's positions. While the King of Italy has been thus learning how to fly near Rome, the reigning Grand Duke of Saxo-Weimar has been accompanying his brother monarchs, the Duke of Saxo-Coburg Gotha and the Grand Duke of Hesse, in flights on board the aeroplane lately invented by the ruler of Hesse, a man of most mechanical ingenuity.

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Banking by Mail

Many of the depositors in the National State and City Bank who do not live in Richmond send their deposits by mail.

We should be very glad to have YOU write us to-day for full information regarding this department of our business.

National State and City Bank

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